Major HENRY LAMOTTE, surgeon, 1st Regiment, United State Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieutenant Colonel WELLS WILLARD, assistant commissary general of subsistence, U.S. A.

The following transfers are made, to take effect Major WILLIAM H. CLAPP, from the 24th Infantry the 11th Infantry.

Major ALFRED C. MARKLEY, from the 11th Infantry to the 24th Infantry. He will join his regiment.

First Lieutenant DEAN C. HOWARD, assistant surgeon U. S. A., will proceed on the steamer Yale, sailing from New-York City on Tuesday, the 9th inst., to Santiago de Cuba, in charge of medical supplies.

Leave of absence for one mouth is granted Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY WAGNER, 4th Cavalry, Captain HENRY A SHAW, assistant surgeon, U.S. A., is relieved from duty at Key West Barracks, Florida, and wil. report to the commanding officer, United States General Hospital, Key West, Fla., for duty. Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. MANN, U. S. A., is re lieved from duty at the United States General Hos-pital, Key West, Fla., and will report to the com-manding officer, Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. SHANNON, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty. proceed to Washington Batracks for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED A. WOODHULL, deputy surgeon-general, U.S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and assume charge of the new Fayllon Hospital now being established in that vicinity.

Colonel CHARLES A. WOODRUFF, assistant commissions of the commission of the commission of the commission of the commission of the colonel CHARLES A. WOODRUFF, assistant commissions of the commission of the commission of the commission of the commission of the colonel commission of the colonel commission of the colonel colone

Captain ELIAS H. PARSONS, assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montaul Point, Long Island, N. Y. The leave of absence granted Captain JOHN B. GUTH-RIE, 18th Infantry, is extended two months.

Major HENRY H. TWOMBLY, additional paymaster.
United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the
office of the Paymaster-General of the Army, with
station at Washington.

estation at Washington.

Captain CHARLES K. MADDOX, 34 United States Volunteer Infantry, is homorably discharged the service of the United States to date August 5, 1898.

Acting Assistant Surgeor O. C. HEISS, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon GEORGE G. MORRIS, U. S. A. will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for duty.

Captain CARROLL, F. ABMISTEAD, 1st Arkanas Volunteer Infantry, is homorably discharged the service as teer infantry, is honorably discharged the service as captain of the above-named regiment, to date July 25, Isis.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant AMOS H. MARTIN, 1st Infantry, is extended one mouth. Leave of absence for twenty-one days is granted Major H. E. BRADLEY, surgeon, 24 Wisconsin Volunteer

Captain MARION M. M'MILLAN, assistant quartermaster Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty

Major JOHN M. K. DAVIS, inspector-general, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the First Army Corps, and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as impector-general. Major JOHN G. BALLANCE, inspector general, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickemauga Park

rates Army, will proceed on the quartermaster, United stramer filts with quartermaster's supplies to Puerto de Ponce, Porto Rico, and report to Major-General Nelsen A. Miles, United States Army, commanding troops at that place, to establish a outside the depart of the commanding troops at that place, to establish a outside the commanding troops at that place.

Volunteer Infantry, having tendered their resignations to take effect August 5, 1898, are discharged

Lieutenant Calonel GEORGE R. CHAFFIN, Major GEORGE H. TAYLOR

Taptain THOMAS P. RYAN, Commissary of Substreams, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y

talled for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaker and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the Leiter United States General Hospital, Chickamaum, Gardin Lottis Niles, 2d Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery 6 of that regiment, Long Island Head, Mass, and will proceed to Tampa for duty with Battery K, 2d Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM B. SUMMERALL, U.S. A., will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger for Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM G. ASHBY, U. S. A.,

Pirst Lieutenant THOMAS Q DONALDSON, Jr., 8th Cavairy, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States Volunteers Captain HUGH H.

First Lieutenant WillLiam H. HAY, 10th Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn. He will proceed to Montauk Front, Long Island, and Join his troop.

Major STEPHEN C. MILLS, inspector-general, U. S. A., will proceed to Tryon, N. C., on official business.

States Bilant?

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant LEWIS S SORLEY, idea Infantry, is extended fourteen days. Leave of absence for one month is granted the following officers. Colone EDGAR R KELLOGG, United States Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH T. HASKELL, Ith lefastre.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant HARRY O. WILLIAMD, 10th Cavalry, is extended one month

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieutenant WILLIAM O. KELM, 34 Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

vice of the United States: Captain JOHN H. DICKERSON, assistant surgeon. First Lieutenant WILLIAM H. BROOKS.

Pirst Lieutemant HARRY S. STANTON, 1st Illinois Vol-unteer Cavalry. Pirst Lieutemant THOMAS J. M'FARLAND, 2d Missis-sippl Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieutenant ARTHUR JOST, 8th New-York Volun-teer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieutenant-Colonel JACOB H. SMITH, 12th Infantry. Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, assistant quartermaster-general, will proceed to Sea Girt. N. J., on official business. Captain EDWARD GLINES, commissary of a

IN MANILA BAY.

ROMANTIC STORIES CONNECTED WITH CORREGI-AROUND THE BAY.

Cavité June 29.

world could ride on Manila Bay spoke the truth, sion it would be well to advise the navies of the world to get out of it when the typhoon comes in. The harbor is large and beautiful, and the anchorage is good, but nature did not properly

the Far East. In October, 1882, a typhoon sent eleven ships and a steamer ashore dismasted another, and sent three more into collision, and tropics, and the sturdier whalehoats of the American fleet have picked up several waterlogged native craft since their control of affairs

completely landlocked that shipping at anchor enjoys absolute protection, but still Manila must her proximity to the place where nature makes her typhoons. There are protected places, however, and the development of the group of isl ands when progress and modern methods are let in will bring them into use. The anchorage off breakwater there hardly large enough to serve as a foundation for its long name, and it does

Still, the bay must command admiration from the warrior's, the business man's or the artist's point of view. It can be made absolutely imand domestic commerce, and it is endowed with many pretty scenic features. The entrance to Boca Grande, the large entrance, and on the regidor and distant about a mile juts up a barseaward resembles a legless easy chair.

of a notary and twelve arquebusiers for their

missed the galleon and fell among unfriendly natives. The latter attempted to take the girl keenest kind of rivalry. The men have develand the friar defended her. The corregidor with the wounded friar kneeling at her side. The culprits were brought back to Manila, and, since been called Mariveles. The Island was named for the sturdy corregidor, while the loneonly did Camaya and the bay take the name Mariveles, but the natives applied it to the

Mariveles is of no importance, despite the fact batteries, either the one on the south mainland There was a flashing of signals from both the heights of Corregidor and the signal station at

not known, although from the shelf of masonry and cement built on the side of the rugged rock the work of completing the battery must have consumed several months. Consul Williams did not know of its existence, and none of the other advisers of Admiral Dewey reported it. The American ships filed past within two hundred yards of it, unconscious of the danger they were in. Corregidor could be made a veritable flanks both channels for over three miles, and if properly defended would make a hard gantlet to run. Batteries could also be placed on both heads, El Fraile and Caballo, and both channels would be simply swept. Corregidor would make an excellent watch-tower, for the shores of Luzon recede toward it on either side and nothing could approach unobserved.

Corregidor's loftlest peak is surmounted by fine modern lighthouse, and when in use the

shore, and deep water generally a short distance off shore. The water in the middle of the harbor is generally very deep, some of the soundings showing twenty fathoms. There is, in fact too much water in the harbor.

The land on the west and south side of the harbor is high, but on the east and north sides it is very low. Pampangas, on the north, is low and marshy, with a large number of sloughs and small rivers emptying into the bay. Manila stands upon low lands, and the Pasig drains a low area back to the laguna. The country around Cavité is also low, as it is further down the bay to the hills and mountains south of the entrance. The shores are generally well wooded and are persuntally green. The harbor's greatest width is from northwest to southeast, and the distance is nominally thirty miles. The distance about the bay by the shore line from the north head at the entrance to the south head is

THE PASIG RIVER.

The Pasig is the principal stream that finds its way to the bay, and it is narrow and shallow, although a convenient avenue for the business f the city and the suburban trade. It is navlgable for a short distance for vessels drawing thirteen feet, and the principal craft are small steamers, launches and cascos or lighters. Two moles run out from the mouth, one from near the citadel on the south bank and the other from the business suburb of Binando, on the north bank. At the end of the latter there is a lighthouse not in use since the blockade began The Pasig runs back to Laguna de Bey, a large but shallow body of water. The land along the river and part of that on the laguna is fertile. The laguna, although shallow, is an element in the commerce of the island.

The shores of Manila Bay are dotted with little Spanish and native towns, which, however small, invariably have a handsome cathedral that boasts of both age and architectural beauty, but Manila and its suburbs embrace a large portion of the population. The surroundings are beautiful. Away to the south a cone-shaped volcano sends up the black smoke of internal fire; the tropical sea lends a glow and a bright ness, and the tropical storm shows some clouds in blacks, drabs and slates. The native is an industrious fisher, and his favorite craft is a long dugout, with a dangerously narrow beam and outriggers on both sides. The larger vessels are copies of the Chinese junk and sampan. The smaller sails are of either cloth or canvas, but the larger are mats of closely woven leaves.

DEWEY'S MEN AT PRACTICE.

INDUSTRIOUS WORK WITH THE GUNS TO

Manila Bay, June 26 (With Admiral Dewey's Flect of Manila). - Dewey's gunners have not lost their cunning. They are the same dead shots who sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom but sub-calibres are used. Small shells inserted

The gunners fire at a floating target, which is towed past the ships by a launch, and the accuracy of their firing is wonderful. Each of the was used by the Olympia vesterday, and at ranges varying from three hundred to seven was splintered, and the float itself was badly disfigured by the keen-eyed, cool-headed Amerwild shooting, and if it had been real instead of mimic warfare, every projectile would have per-

and proud is he of the crews under him. The oped the liveliest interest in their work, and

ular instructions in gunnery, and are showing from the Spanish have been mounted on her decks, and she would make a tough customer for any small craft to tackle. The fleet will keep up its practice until there is more real work, and when that is done the routine that

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

GERARD M. IVES, OF THE ROUGH RIDERS, SUC-CUMBS AT HOME TO TYPHOID CON-

Rough Riders, died at his home, No. 338 West Seventy-first-st. on Tuesday afternoon, typhoid fever, which he contracted nearly weeks ago at Tampa, where he was in camp with the Rough Riders. He came to this city from Tampa by train, arriving here on Saturday. He made the entire trip alone, and without food or attention of any sort, so far as his tamily could learn. Ives joined the Rough Riders at Tampa, His family know little of his life in camp.

a carbine, and was left with the members of his troop at Tampa. Two weeks ago he said, in a letter home: "We have got tents at last." He was, while in camp, one of the seven men who had charge of 109 horses. On Saturday, when young Ives reached this city,

ne was so weak that he was unable to sit up in a carriage, and was taken to his home in an expres His family were not expecting him, and did not know that he had left Tampa until he rived at the house. When he reached there he was so emaciated that the servants did not recognize him until he called them by name and told them who he was. From the time he arrived here until his death he was almost continually in a stupor. In his few periods of consciousness, however, he was able to tell the family that he had applied for furlough over a week before it was granted. When he reached here he had with him a small bottle of beef tea, which he had brought with him, but had been too weak to uncork. When asked whether he had been given food while ill in camp, he said that he had, but that he could not take it. It was not learned whether he had been in the hospital before leaving Tampa or not. Drs. Broadhead, Brill and Murray, who

alled in as soon as ives reached home, and who were almost constantly with him until he died, said that he was in the third week of typhold fever. It was, they said, a typical case of typ fever, that could not be mistaken for any of the soil fevers prevalent in the camps, and they de-nounced it as an outrage to start him on the journey home in his critical condition, without proper attendance. Ives was born in Rome, Italy, where his family

lived until a few years ago. He was educated at

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Major JOHN M'CLELLAN, chief ordnance officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, Pia, for duty as chief ordnance officer of a division. NAVY.

Captain C. F. GOODRICH, detached from command of the St. Louis and ordered to command the Newark. Paymaster's Clerk WALTER E. CLENDANIEL nomi-nated by Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, retired, and appointed to assist in settling accounts at Washing-ton Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon JEROME F. CHAFFEE, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Naval Hospital.

United States Volunteers, is honorably discharg from the service of the United States.

Naval Cader C. R. TRAIN, detached from the Sin Fran-cisco and ordered home on leave till September 30. Naval Cadet H. W. OSTERHOUSE, detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on leave till sec-

Naval Cadet W. E. GALBRAITH, detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on leave till Septem-ber 30. Naval Cadet CHARLES W. FISHER, detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on leave till Sep-

Naval Cadet J. T. BURWELL, detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on leave till Septem-ber 30. Naval Cadet ROBERT L. BERRY, detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on leave till Sen-

MOVING TO NEW CAMPS.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR ORDERS MANY REGIMENTS TO CHANGE THEIR

STATIONS. Washington, Aug. 10.-Adjutant-General Corbin

has issued the following statement:
The Secretary of War has ordered one division of The Secretary of War has ordered one division of the First Army Corps from Chattanoga to Knox-ville, Tenn, and another division of the same corps from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky. A division of the Fourth Corps, now at Tampa, has been ordered to Huntsville. Ala. The Second Division (General Davis's) of the Second Army Corps, now at Manassas, Va., has been ordered to Middletown. Penn. The advisability of marching the troops from Chickamauga to Knoxville and Lexington is under consideration.

Chickamanga to Knoxville and Lexington is deconsideration.

The division ordered to Knoxville is the Second, and consists of the following regiments: 31st Michigan, 1st Georgia, 6th Ohio, 13sth Indiana, 1st West Virginia, 2d Ohio, 1st Pennsylvania and 1sth Minnesota.

Virginia, 2d Ohio, 1st Pennsylvania and Jith Minnesota.

The Third Division, ordered to Lexington, consists of the 12th Minnesota, 5th Pennsylvania, 8th Mississippi, 2nst Kanaas, 12th New-York, 3th Pennsylvania, 2d Missouri and 1st New-Hampshire.

The troops of the Fourth Corps, ordered from Tampa to Huntsville, Ala., are the 3d Pennsylvania, 157th Indiana, 5th Ohio, 2d New-York, 22d Michigan, 157th Indiana, 5th Ohio, 2d New-York, 22d Michigan, 157th Indiana, 5th Ohio, 2d New-York, 2d Michigan, 157th Indiana, 32d Kansas, 3d New-York, 6th Pennsylvania, 4th Missouri, 1th Illinois, 1st Rhode Island, 3d Missouri and 2d Tennessee.

The 1st Ohio and the 5th United States Cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk Point.

The 4th Kentucky, Colonel Colson commanding, has been ordered from Lexington to Jacksonville and attached to the Seventh Corps.

The movement of these troops is in accordance with the plans of the War Department to break up the large camps and spread the troops about the country.

TROOPS TO MOVE FROM CAMP THOMAS.

ONE DIVISION TO GO TO KNOXVILLE AND ONE TO

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 10 (Special) .- The Secretary of War has directed that one division of the First Army Corps be moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and one to Lexington, Ky. General Breck-

for each place. Immediately upon receipt of the news he sent for General Royal T. Frank and gave him his choice of remaining as ranking division commander at Chickamauga or going to Lexington or Knoxville. General Frank selected ordered General Sanger to take the Third Division o Lexington and ordered the Second Division to Knoxville, under command of General McKee, He himself will remain and command the Chickamauga.camp.
General McKee commands the Second Division

in place of the late General Boland.

The Second Division consists of the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, 1st West Virnesota and 1st Georgia. The 160th Indiana from this division has already gone. The Third Division consists of the 12th Minnesota, 5th Pennsylvania, 8th Massachusetts, 12th New-York, 21st Kansas 1st New-Hampshire, 2d Missouri and 9th Pennsylvania. The 1st South Carolina out of this divisi has gone. This leaves two vacancies, which may

has gone. This leaves two vacancies, which may be supplied with regiments from other divisions and corps, and may not be. General Breckinridge has not decided that as yet.

The other troops will be taken to the mountains, as originally intended. The movement will not take place for ten days yet, said General Breckinridge has strongly recommended to the War Department that no troops be moved. He asked Secretary Alger and President McKinley to visit Camp Thomas, and they replied that they would come if possible. General Breckinridge asked them to see for themselves as to the healthfulness of the camp. He expects the President and Secretary Alger by the first of next week, in case they can come, which will be before the movement begins and in time to stop it.

General Breckinridge said this afternoon that it was a vexatious problem, just what to do with the solders to keep them contented, and that he

are looking forward to their outing in the mountains.

A land company owning property on Walden's Ridge, in the Cumberland Mountains, has offered to the Government the use of five thousand acres of land for camp purposes at the head waters of North Chicksmauga Creek, where there is water in abundance. The road to the top of the ridge is a splendid drive, with not over a 8 per cent grade, and therefore the wagons of the Army will have no difficulty in making the trip without extra horses. The distance is from twelve to fifteen miles north of this city, near the famous hunting-grounds. The offer of this tract, it is understood, has been accepted, and the Secretary of War has approved the idea of these marches as being both healthful and stimulating to the men while they are waiting here for orders.

Several offers of land on Lockout Mountain are being considered to-day, and other offers are made in the direction of Ringgold, Ga., and along the other roads leading out of the camp. These practice marches may be taken up by the first of next week, and kept up all the summer if the troops are not called away sooner. The soldiers are enthusiastic over the prospect of marching somewhere, and are not particular about the destination, so long as they get away from the dismal routine of camp life.

Engineering parties left to-day for Resaca, Ga., and Charleston. Tenn. to map out the routes to be taken by the regiments on the march to these points.

points.
Governor Holcomb of Nebraska arrived in Chat-tanooga to-day, and later went down to the Park, where he was the guest of Colonel Bills and the 2d Nebraska Regiment.

MUD AT CONNECTICUT CAMP.

MEN DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE THEY WILL NOT

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., Aug. 19 (Special).— Rain and mud and the prospect of disbandment before seeing service other than camp duty have before seeing service other than camp duty have combined to put the men of Camp Haven into a doleful mood. At 10 o'clock this morning there was a cloudburst, which within a few seconds wet every exposed man to the skin and flooded the parade ground a feet deep. Muddy pools sported the ground all day, making it impossible to go on with the dulls. The only tactical work done with the drills. The only tactical work done was the instruction of members of the awkward squad

in the tents.

The 3d Regiment to-day received twenty rounds The series.

The 3d Regiment to-day received twenty rounds of ammunition to a man. This is supposed to be for rifle practice on the State ranges, at one side of the camp ground. The regiment has several hundred men, who have never fired a Springfield, and all are easer to get some practice. Battery C received to-day bayonet scabbards, meat cans and gun slings, which complete its equipment.

The garrison court-martial has tried seventy cases, chiefly relating to drunkeness and overstaying passes. It is announced now that practically every violation of army regulations will subject the offender to court-martial, and this is having a salutary effect upon camp discipline, inasmuch as the men are punished by fines instead of imprisonment in the guardhouse.

The general court-martial has several more serious cases to try, and has been sitting to-day on a case of larceny charged against a member of Battery A.

Thirteen men of company L, of Norwalk, are absent from camp and have overstayed their leave. Captain Rose has instructed the Norwalk authorities to arrest them for desertion.

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Good and Dyspepsia.

Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

Pint Bottles in 1st Class Restaurants, 25c. SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS OR BULE IS NOT VICHY.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. R. SHURLY United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., for duty. Leave of absence for turry days, from July 28, 1838, is granted First Leutenant, CARY F. SPENCE, adju-tant, 6th Regiment, United States Volunteer In-

will proceed to Tryon, N.C., on official pushers.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant CARL F.
HANSEN, 1st Regiment, United States Volunteer
Engineers, is extended fifteen days.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Second
Lieutenant RALPH R. STOGSDALL, 4th United

officers infantry. Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH T. HASSING.
17th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant LICCUS V. HUBBARD, 15th Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonwith. Fla., for duty as alth-de-camp.

O WILLIARD, 10th Cavalry, is extended one month and seven days.

Brigadier-General EDWARD B. WILLISTON, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Light Arrilery Brigade, First Army Corps, and will proceed to Montank Point, Long Island, for duty with the Fifth Army Corps.

Brigadier-General HENRY T. DOUGLAS, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Chickamauga Park. Georgia, to command a brigade.

Chaplain ROBERT D. WEAR, 5th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain W. K. WEAVER,

leave of absence granted Chaplain W. K. WEAVER, 150th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one

month.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. S. DAVIS, assistant surgeon 150th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

The following officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Major W. S. HENDRICKS, 4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant THOMAS W. TIPTON, 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month from August 4 is granted Captain BENJAMIN A. FARRELL, 1st Kentucky In-tants.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major D. B. PORTER, Jr., 3d Battalion, 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The following officers will repair to their homes: Brigadier-General HENRY M. DUFFIELD. United States Volunteers Colonel CHARLES L. BOYNTON, 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Leutenant-Colonel LAW-RENCE, J. LOGAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Major HENRY WESSEL, Jr., 3d United States Cavairy; Major HARRY E. WILKINS, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Major VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, surgeon, 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Major BARRY E. WILKINS, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Capital CHARLES A. WORDEN, 7th United States Infantry. Gaptain CONNELIUS DEWITT WILLON, assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers: Capital Didlin W. HARKER, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers (Capital Didlin W. HARKER, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Capital Didlin W. HARKER, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Capital Didlin W. HARKER, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Capital Didlin W. HARKER, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Capital Didlin W. HARKER, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Infantry, First Lieutenant MARK L. HERSEY, quartermaster, 12th United States Infantry, First Lieutenant RUDOLPH J. States Cavalry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. United States Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. United States Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant TMOTHY J. SCILLIVAN, 9th Massachusetts Volunteer

The following officers of the 9th Battalion, Ohio Volunteers, are honorably discharged from the ser-

The following officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States:

First Lieutenant WILLIAM HUNT, 2d Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavairy, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

captured by the Hawk while bound for Sagua.

Edenia A BIG HARBOR UNPROTECTED FROM THE Lundborg's TROPICAL TYPHOON. standard perfume.

an old favorite with the ladies. layed the expedition. Senator Bacon protested against sending the regiment to Santiago, saying that the men were not immunes, but the War Department held that they had enlisted as such, and would be sent to Cuba in accordance with their enlistment.

THE UNCAS IS A BUSY BOAT

TAKING BATANGAS AND LIPA.

HOW PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS CAPT-

URED TOWNS IN COFFEE-RAIS-

ING DISTRICTS

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

Cavité, Manila Bay, July 2, via Victoria, B. C.,

Aug. 10 .- Reports of the overrunning of the

province of Batangas by the troops of Aguinaldo

are slowly reaching headquarters, and they

show that while the city of Batangas fell with-

out a struggle there was a prolonged and

bloody contest about the city of Lipa, perhaps

the richest coffee centre in the island of Luzon.

Lipa was attacked first, and the Spanish garri-

fought their way to the city, and then dug a

series of trenches in commanding positions. The

investment of the place lasted for ten days, dur-

ing which the fire from the trenches swept the

the scenes says that the Spaniards kept to their

fortifications during daylight, but at night

The rebels kept up a fire both day and night,

ignorant natives offered diamonds, gold and

AGUINALDO'S SUCCESSFUL TRICK.

and drank rain water from the gutters.

sacked the town.

effect was the same.

booting were given full sway.

populous province of Batangas.

fifty thousand inhabitants.

coffee plantations

suffered immensely.

to Cavité, but it was decided to keep the pris-

In the zenith of the trade days Lipa made as

annual exportation of coffee to the value of \$3,000,000. But two years ago a pest attacked

and killed most of the plants. Recently a sec-

ond insect, that it is hoped will kill the first, was

brought from Brazil, and the growers are pre-

paring to replant. Lipa has long been noted as

a coffee centre, and at one time boasted

TOWN DESTROYED BY A VOLCANO.

It was originally founded in 1605, but has been

moved twice and twice rebuilt. The original

town was located on the shores of Lake Bomban

but was totally wiped out by an eruption of

to the present site, which is seventeen miles

The temperature is exceptionally cool, the city

being high above the level of the sea; but it is not a healthy place. It is very damp, and fevers

and malaria are prevalent. The dampness is

ascribed to the presence or existence of the

The most attractive structures are a stonviaduct crossing a deep ravine north of the

town and the Roman Catholic Church and con-

tury the Lipa district was a great wheat pro-

Batangas, although the capital of the prov-

ince, the home of the principal officials, and the

set of justice, is not as important a place as

DEWEY WRITES TO LIVINGSTON.

GLAD A SOUTHERNER MOVED THE THANKS OF

Atlanta, Aug. 10 .- Congressman Livingston, of

Georgia, has received the following letter from Ad-

miral Dewey:

Flagship Olympia, off Cavité.

Philippine Islands. June 17, 1888.

My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last
papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the House of Representatives of the
resolutions extending to me the thanks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay,
May 1

NEWS FROM CAMP ALGER.

ported since yesterday, those of Private C. P. Van Buskirk, Company A, 13th Pennsylvania, and

Private C. J. Juriz, Company C. 3d New-York.

Despite fords waist deep and muddy roads the

Gap. Virginia, covering a two days' march in one

day. The troops were drenched, and had to camp on

ground made soft by rain. Under the circum-

ground made soft by rain. Under the circumstances the march was highly successful. The quartermaster's department performed its work well.

Thirty-one typhus patients will be taken to Fort Myer Hospital. Of this number twelve are from the 3d New-York, four each from the 159th Indiana and the 3th Massachusetts, three each from the 3d Missouri, the 7th Illinois and the 3th Michigan and one each from the 5th Pennsylvania and the 33d Michigan. The absence of field hospitals hampers the surgeons.

CARRANZA REAPPEARS IN MONTREAL.

ranza, who was supposed to have sailed for Eng-

from the Canadian Government to leave the coun-

Montreal, Aug. 10.-Lieutenant Ramon de Car-

cond Division yesterday reached Thoroughfare

grows a small amount of sugar.

Up to the close of the eighteenth cen

The Spaniards took refuge behind the walls

The rebels

son offered a stout resistance

LANDS EXPEDITIONS FOR CUBANS, AND HAS MANY EXCITING EXPERIENCES ON THE NORTHERN COAST.

of churches and other well-built structures, but were forced out by hunger. Their food supply Key West, Fla., Aug. 10.-The tug Uncas, was cut off, and an eye-witness in describing commanded by Lieutenant F. R. Brainard, returned here this morning after another exciting fortnight of blockade duty on the North Cuban came out like jackals and wandered about in coast. The Uncas, which has been jocularly search of food and water. They are decayed termed "the flagship of the Mosquito fleet," fruit and the crusts that they found in kitchens. continuous blockade service and interesting experiences. She carries Cuban expeditions, and and in the end the Spaniards were forced to lands them almost under the enemy's guns; she surrender. Lipa was looted at once, and when chases almost anything, from a raft to a battlethe victorious insurgents marched into Batangas ship, and occupies spare moments by knock ing over Spanish blockhouses and capturing

affiver jewelry and other valuables at absurdly prizes. low prices. Lipa boasts of prettier homes than Manila, and but little escaped the horde that another expedition for Gomez, and had a dangerous fire in her own hold, just above the magazines. In spite of all this she looked none the worse when she steamed into Key West The pent-up desire for revenge against a tra-

Harbor to-day for more coal and provisions. ditional enemy and a natural instinct for freecarried Captain Stable, of Gemez's staff, with Batangas was taken largely by strategy on six other Cubans and five hundred Remingthe part of the rebel leaders. Simultaneously ton carbines and ammunition for the insurgen with the arrival of the forces from Lipa the steamer Bulusan, given to Aguinaldo by a wealthy insurgent, came steaming into the harfire. She was then only two or three miles off bor. The crew had lined her decks with heavy bamboo fashioned like guns, and although she few minutes a well-directed shell from any of had nothing heavier than a Mauser aboard the the land batteries would have sent her to the The Spanish feared a bombardment and hasbottom. Those on board could see troops of Spaniards about the guns on shore, but no tily raised a white flag. The surrender of Badeadly messengers came their way, and after tangas and the capture of Lipa gave the inthe fire had been extinguished by chopping surgents 600 prisoners, nearly one thousand away the woodwork, the tug proceeded to Cay rifles, several field pieces, a large amount of Confites, near Calbarien, where she put her little stores and complete control of the rich and Cuban party ashore without encountering a

Most of the rifles and ammunition were sent Spaniard. Then she steamed toward Matanzas, and/or her way there, while near Cardenas, a torpedooners at home. The latter could be guarded boat was sighted, close to the shore, sending up more readily and fed with greater case than at rockets. The natural supposition was that she was a Spanish vessel attempting to communi-With the complete triumph of the insurgent cate with the shore, and the Uncas promptly arms, all of the troops that could be spared headed in her direction. As she drew near the

She was then recognized as the Taibot. ago, that the Uncas was fired upon. She was missiles fell around the tug, within a radius range. As she steamed away the Uncas returned the fire with her three forward and after

way across the waters, when a gaudy-winged there await the next galleon to Mexico. Taal volcano in 1754. The site was then moved to a place called Paninsinguin, but there was a scarcity of water and the town was soon moved ered over the still smoking gun and settled down on its muzzle. A horny-fisted Irishman who

and shouted to Lieutenant Brainard:

shot we'll fire in this war."

of the Cristobal Colon.

6-nounders

And there is not a man on the tug who is not thoroughly convinced that the butterfly's visit was a sure forerunner of peace.

"Say, Captain, that settles it. That's the last

WORK ON SUNKEN SHIPS Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 10.-The Badger and the L. J. Merritt have arrived. The

The Merritt & Chapman wreckers now think

Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 9, 12 a. m., via Playa

del Este, Cuba (delayed in transmission).-The

St. Paul has arrived here from Porto Rico, and

the Infanta Maria Teresa is held in position by

a rock through her bottom forward, but they expect to haul her off soon. located, has miserable water, and half a dozen very severe fires have further marred it. It is fairly well built, and there are several sugar mills near it. The insurgents have restored par-MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

suffered immensely.

Sugar, coffee, copra and oil can be bought far below their market value, and local business is still at a standstill. It will take a force of American troops to finally restore order. proceeds to Santiago de Cuba in order to embark Both the St. Paul and the St. Louis will embark the troops outside the harbor entrance, being too long to enter the harbor proper.

> gon, is going North on the St. Paul, owing to bad health. Captain A. S. Barker, formerly of the Newark. commands the Oregon, and Captain C. F. Goodrich, formerly of the St. Louis, commands the Newark. The latter, with the Detroit, Suwanee and Scorpion, accompany the Resolute to the Isle of Pines. Captain Goodrich is in charge of

Captain Clark, formerly of the battle-ship Ore-

resolutions extending to me the manks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1.

I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of that resolution, bringing, as it does, the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude, and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me that greatest distinction. It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermonter, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the North, but one from the Far South. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no South, no North, but one united country. May we never hear of sectionslism again. There are no lines drawn in the Navy, I need not say. It may interest you to know that my flag lieutenant, Lieutenant Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment.

Again thanking you most cordially, I remain very gratefully and sincerely.

To the Hon, L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives. the expedition, which sails to-day or to-morrow. The Niagara's sailing for Key West, via Porto Rico, has been delayed until to-day. A speedy conclusion of the peace negotiations, one way or the other, is earnestly hoped for throughout the fleet, as the state of inaction and suspense is trying to officers and men, though the health and discipline of the naval forces are good. There are only 170 men on the sick list

out of 5,900 men on the ships in this harbor, and none of the cases are serious. Chief Engineer C. J. MacConnell, the fleet en gineer, of the flagship New-York, will go North in a day or so on sick leave. He has been suffering from rheumatism almost since the war

THE COLON NOT ABANDONED. Washington, Aug. 10.-Assistant Secretary

Allen, who is directly in charge of the operations looking to the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has not been advised of the return to Norfolk of the third expedition sent down by the wreckers for that purpose, He has not ordered the abandonment of the at tempt to save the vessel, and it is conjectured here that the wreckers returned to Norfolk owing to the fear of a tropical hurricane off Hatteras, to which they would be peculiarly exposed, owing to the fact that they were towing pontoons and were otherwise unprepared to encounter severe weather. It is believed they will proceed again as soon as the weather conditions will permit.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 10 -Acting under orders

from Washington, Commodore Remey has released the Norwegian steamers Aladdin and Bergen, recently captured by the gunboats Hawk and Viking, respectively, while bound from Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, for is but a trifle over three miles, so that may be Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The ground for their release is that Sagua is

from the Canadian Government to leave the country, appeared here again to-day. He refused to say where he had been. Mr. St. Pierre, Carranza's lawyer, says that the lieutenant has been on a visit to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where he has been superintending the sending of biockade runners to Cuha. His work being ended, and peace being at hand, he has come back to say farewell to his friends before sailing for Europa.

Washington, Aug. 10.-The 3d Regiment of immunes, commanded by Colonel Ray, is at Savan-nah. It was expected that the regiment would sall for Santiago early this week, but a breakage in the machinery of one of the transports has de-

IMMUNES AT SAVANNAH.

PRIZE VESSELS RELEASED.

not a blockaded port. Both steamers left here to-day for their original destination. A like disposition will doubtless be made of the case of the Norwegian steamer Franklin,

This case has been fixed for a hearing this after-

There is perhaps no harbor in the world so no good to shipping.

The gateway to Manila abounds in history of a hundred yards, before she could get out of the Convent of Santa Clara she promptly fell to

nation. Their going scandalized Manila and manned the gun saw it, threw up his hands all who leard him that to harbor the culprits dors (aldermen) headed an expedition composed

> mountain range back of the town. that it was once a provincial capital; the harhor, although small, is a good one. It has been used as a quarantine and signal station, and only boasts of a few score of houses. It is beautifully situated, and the well-wooded steep mountains named for Maria Valez rise abruptly all about it. Nature has erected buttlements that will permit the perfect defence of the harbor The Spanish mounted twenty good-sized gun on and between the two harbor heads, but it was the man behind the gun that was lacking When Dewey's entrance into the bay was be trayed by a sparking funnel only one of the

Mariveles, but the guns were silent.

light can be seen twenty miles to sea. Boca Chica is about two miles wide, although a cape or two on the north head, outside of Mariveles Bay, and half a dozen reefs reduce the channel to about half that width. There is no bar, and plenty of water. The average depth is about thirty fathoms, and near Corregidor the lead thas shown fifty-nine fathoms with no bottom. Boca Grande, from Cabello to the south heads, is five miles wide, but from Cabello to El Fraile is but a trifle over three miles, so that may be said to be the width of the channel. There is an average depth of at least twenty-five fathoms. There is plenty of water in the harbor, although there are shoals off Manila, Cavité and in the north end of the bay, along the province of Pampangas. It shallows down to two and three fathoms close to the shore at Cavité and Manila, and to fifteen near Pampangas. There is deep water in many places very close to thirty fathoms, and near Corregidor the lead